

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1894.

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## ABOVE A CRATER.

Chicago Is Threatened with an Anarchistic Eruption.

ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION.

Streets Are Thronged with Men Wearing Significant Emblems.

THE WHITE RIBBON

Others Display the National Colors or the Grand Army Button.

SIGNS OF A COMING CONFLICT

Sovereign Orders Out the Knights of Labor—The Great Struggle Is On. Trade Is Paralyzed.

Chicago, July 10.—There is no disguising the fact that the local situation tonight in the labor troubles is more grave than it has been at any time since two weeks ago, this noon, when the American Railway Union issued its boycott against the rolling stock of the Pullman Car Company with the view of enforcing the demands of the strikers at the town of Pullman.

This is not the view of alarmists or the biased idea of the radicals among the striking element. It is the opinion entertained tonight among all classes of the community, which are looking forward with fear and apprehension to what the night or another day may bring forth. There was that same feeling of unrest and forbidding in the air that those who have witnessed uprisings on the part of the masses in England and on the continent remember full well.

There are three times as many people on the streets today as were to be seen on any day for many months past. Nineteenth of them, men and women alike, displayed some emblem. The majority wore the white ribbon, emblematic of sympathy with the strikers, and against the use of which the white ribbons of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have made a fervent but apparently ineffectual protest. Silken miniatures of the stars and stripes, too, made their appearance this morning and before noon they were to be seen by the thousands serving the purpose of bounties or being pinned to breasts.

**Significant Emblems.**  
In many instances these emblems of loyalty to the national government, the silent testimony of the wearer to the fact that he was prepared to support and vindicate the laws of the country, were fastened with the significant bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many others, discarding both the white ribbon and the stars and stripes, adopted as an emblem a tri-colored piece of ribbon, which, like the flag, was intended as an evidence of their adhesion to and support of the sovereign power of the land.

**Stars and Stripes Unfurled.**  
It was significant also that the stars and stripes were hoisted on scores of flag poles both in the business and residence district that are generally bare except on the 4th of July, Decoration Day and similar national or local holidays.  
The people on the streets kept moving. There was no congregation of crowds except about the military camps on the lake front, and the government building and in the region of the various headquarters of the labor organizations. But as they walked, they talked, and the present and future of the labor situation was the engrossing topic; so it is at the clubs, in the restaurants, in the saloons, and in all other places of public resort.

Commercial circles there were lamented and deep, for retail business is in a state of paralysis, and the trade is falling but little if at all. Everybody agreed that affairs had been wrought up to the highest tension, and that, to use the vernacular, "something or other must speedily drop," to bring relief, although to some extent it has been anticipated.

**Two Opinions of Debs' Arrest.**  
The arrest of President Debs and his associates was the sensation of the day. The president of the railway union and his colleagues were brought in singly and

without any outburst of popular indignation that sensationalists had predicted. The federal grand jury, composed almost entirely of out-of-town residents, occupied less time than had been expected in reaching the decision that the evidence presented for its consideration was sufficient to justify the return of true bills against the leaders of the union. No other result had been expected by those who listened to the charge of Judge Grosscup, and while, although denounced with fury at the headquarters of the various organizations tonight, is generally commented upon in commercial and professional circles as a masterly exception of the line between the legal and justifiable methods of trades' organizations, and defiance of the laws or rebellion against the authority of the United States.

The jurist took the ground emphatically that while the right of labor to organize could not be successfully attacked and that while it was the unimpeachable right of a free man to work or quit work as he saw fit, and that while moreover, he was entitled to all the fruits of work or cessation, at the same time trade unions are subject to the same laws as other associations; that their leaders are also subject to the same laws governing all other men, and that no organization, nor the leaders of such organization, could, with impunity, violate the laws enacted for the government of interstate commerce or the protection of the mails.

**Grosscup's Charge Unmistakable.**  
It was a memorable scene when, looking straight ahead, with finger uplifted and speaking in clear-cut tones as though he would drive his words like a dagger of steel into the hearts of the jurymen, Judge Grosscup said that the present emergency was to vindicate the law, and that only, and that if that law had been violated there should be quick, prompt and adequate indictment.

When the jury turned towards its consulting chamber there was not a man within reach of the judge's voice that had not already made up his mind that a return of indictments against the leaders of the union would be as quick and prompt as those responsible for the putting into operation of the machinery of the federal courts could possibly desire.

**Knights Ordered Out.**  
Organized labor was prompt to strike back at the latest manifestation of federal power and authority. Hardly had the word been flashed across the half a mile of intervening ground between the government building and labor headquarters that indictments had been returned and warrants for Debs and his associates placed in the hands of the officers of the law, when the committee appointed by the trade and labor associations of the city to urge upon the Pullman company the desirability of submitting the dispute with its employees to arbitration, and which had been endowed with autocratic authority in the event of a refusal being returned, attached its signatures to the order calling out every union man in the city from midnight.

**Labor's Reprisal.**  
Almost before the ink was dry on this document General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, placed the official seal of the order upon a manifesto addressed to members of the organization throughout the country, declaring that a crisis had been reached in the affairs of the nation that endangered the peace of the republic; that the flames of discord were being purposely fanned by the railroad corporations at the risk of the life of the government, and appealing to the order, and through it to the whole people, to lay down the implements of toil for a short season, and under the banner of peace and with patriotic impulse to create through peaceable assemblages a healthy public sentiment in favor of the amicable adjustment of the issues involved.

The manifesto was couched in somewhat qualified terms, for while in one proportion it appealed to the order as though its executive officer was, at the moment of writing, a little doubtful of his ground or the scope of his authority, it later on specifically requested the membership not to return to its usual vocations until a settlement of the pending trouble had been made known through higher sources. This order, or request, or whatever it might properly be designated, was wired at once to the officers of every district assembly throughout the country with instructions looking to its immediate transmission to the executive heads of each local assembly.

**The Knights Called Out.**  
Chicago, July 10.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, issued his manifesto tonight calling out the knights everywhere.

## DEBS ARRESTED.

The Militant Arm of the Government Supports the Judicial.

INDICTMENTS ARE QUICKLY FRAMED

Conspiracy to Interfere with the Mails Is Charged.

HIS PRIVATE TELEGRAMS SEIZED

Judge Grosscup Notified the Western Union's Manager That He Must Give Them Up or Go to Jail.

Chicago, July 10.—Slowly, but steadily, calmly and certainly as befits the supreme power of a great nation throughout all that wide stretch of its domain where evil-disposed persons are taking advantage of an exceptional industrial condition to incite violence and bloodshed, the federal government is working to the accomplishment of that for which its power was delegated to it—the preservation of order and the safety of life and property.

At Chicago, in conjunction with the state and the municipality, it has already brought peace out of the condition of war which prevailed last week. At San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and various points in Colorado and Washington, where the unruly are creating havoc, it has let loose the dogs of war in token of its intention to have peace, even if it has to fight for it.

In this city, the military army having accomplished its purpose, the judicial army today took up the orderly course of its duties, which include the fixing on the guilty parties the measure of the crime and the setting of the punishment thereto. The first step in this procedure was the assembling of the federal grand jury and the delivery of the charge to it by Judge Grosscup, which is not to be turned aside from an exhaustive inquiry into the questions which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities.

**Demanding the Messages.**  
The effectiveness of the charge was evinced at the outset by the brusqueness with which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph Company, with due regard for the privacy of the messages of its clients, was forced to put in when the jury called for the messages from President Debs to the members of his order which had been transmitted over its lines. The court held that public safety was paramount to private right and so ordered that the dispatches be produced.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was called before the federal grand jury to produce the telegrams sent by President Debs. He refused on the ground that they were privileged communications. He was notified by Judge Grosscup to appear with the telegrams. He again objected and referred the matter to the general attorney of the company.

The matter was under long consideration and the company's attorney sought, on every legal provision at his command, to avoid the process on the same point made by Manager Mulford—that the communications were privileged, and in the custody of the company as such. Judge Grosscup's notice was imperative, however, with the word that unless the telegrams were produced Manager Mulford would be sent to jail.

Evasion being impossible, the telegrams were produced in court at 3:30 o'clock p. m. The general attorney was in his office in New York and the consultation between the Western Union officials was all by wire.

That it is the intention of the government not to be too long about the work in hand was shown from the fact that the footsteps of the telegraph officials who brought the dispatches had scarcely ceased to echo along the corridor leading to the grand jury room when that body filed into Judge Grosscup's court and announced that it had found a true bill of indictment.

**Arrest of Debs.**  
Pending the arrest of the person thus put under the force of the law, his name remained locked in the breast of the lookout, executioner, and the public was allowed to draw its own conclusions from all the premises and such preliminary data as it had at hand. That President Debs was the man none doubted, and subsequent developments justified the surmise.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union; George W. Howard, vice president; Sylvester Kelher, secretary; William Rogers and J. S. Merwin were all indicted this afternoon by the grand jury for conspiracy to interfere with the United States mail.

Debs was arrested at the Leland hotel at 5 o'clock and Kelher at Ulrich's hall a half hour later. The other three are also believed to be under arrest.  
Bail was fixed at \$10,000 in each case. The penalty is a fine of from \$1,000 to \$10,000.  
**Improvements Everywhere.**  
Touching the outlook for the future, outside of Chicago, it may be said that today's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor to the fact that normal conditions had already been restored, or that they were approaching that state, and there seems no reason to suppose that the progress toward a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with anything of a serious character, as the coming days shall succeed each other. In other words, it does not seem possible, with all the forces of law and order as now arrayed; the leader on his own defense at the bar of justice; with their ranks beginning to be depleted by desertion and with the strain which the order has already endured, that the American Railway Union can rally its forces for a struggle which must needs be long and discouraging at the least. Apparently, therefore, their only hope of triumph lies in the aid which they hope to get from union labor outside of their organization.

ed is problematical. To a good extent their effect has been already discounted by the stagnation of business, and it is known that some of the longest-headed of the labor leaders themselves believe that action has been postponed too long to be fully effective.  
At sunset tomorrow this nation will probably know whether the situation is one of crisis or collapse.

The plan of the leaders for tomorrow is to call out first all organized labor in Chicago, and then to proceed from town to town until the entire country is paralyzed or Pullman gives in. The immediate effect on Chicago, if all trades obey the order to strike, will be to throw from \$5,000 to 100,000 persons out of employment.

**Intimidating the Workmen.**  
Shortly after 7 o'clock Nelson & Morris and Armour & Co. put a gang of men to work at the stock yards clearing the track at Forty-seventh and Loomis streets. A crowd of nearly 2,000 men and boys gathered about the workmen and for awhile the situation was considered critical. The men at work clearing the overturned cars from the rails were without the protection of the police, or the military, and Captain O'Neill was ordered to come to the yards. He sent two squads of police and a company of military to the wrecking train and dispersed the crowds.

**Newspapers Have a Boycott.**  
One thousand Chicago newspapers decided last night to join the boycott. They announced the results of their meeting during a parade of the streets at 10 o'clock. In a body they trooped to the various newspaper offices, swarmed up the steps and proclaimed their intention. The newspapers' boycott is to be forced against six papers, three morning and three evening issues. They were enlisted in the cause by the energy of the American Railway Union, and they will not sell copies of The Herald, Tribune, Inter Ocean, Mail, Post or The Journal.

The committee appointed by the mass meeting of trades unions held Sunday night to arrange for the arbitration of the Pullman boycott, failing to do which by 4 o'clock today a general strike was to be ordered, reported this afternoon that their efforts had failed and the trades unions were left to carry out the decision of the meeting and declare a general strike.

The strikers declare that the general strike will be declared within twenty-four hours, the strike involving not less than 150,000 men.

**SHIPPING DRESSED BEEF.**

**Under Military Guard a Train Load Is Sent Out.**

Union Stock Yards, Ills., July 10.—Under the protection of the Chicago Hussars, two companies of infantry and Cavalry Troop D, of the state guard, together with a company of federal troops and a squad of mounted police, Swift & Co. sent out a train of thirty-three cars of dressed beef shortly before noon today. The beef will be hurried through to Liverpool. Quite a crowd of hangers-on gathered at Fortieth and Heald streets as the big passenger engine of the Chicago Central coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon Armour & Co. started a train of beef over the same road.  
Since Friday the big packers have succeeded in getting out nearly 100 carloads of beef and provisions in wagons. Men have been at work day and night hauling the beef to the down-town stores from whence it is shipped by boats to points on the lakes. Several carloads of provisions have also been sent to eastern cities by express.

This morning the George G. Meade post No. 444, of the Grand Army of the Republic of Englewood, tendered its services to the government.

**TWO WERE KILLED.**

**A Mob Pelted United States Troops with Stones and Firing Began.**  
Spring Valley, Ill., July 10.—A company of regulars, commanded by Captain Conrad, came in collision with a mob of strikers, principally miners, this afternoon at the Rock Island railroad station, and after patiently enduring volley after volley of stones, fired into the mob, killing two men and wounding several others.

The mob was largely composed of Hungarians, Poles and other foreigners. Their threatening demonstration yesterday and this morning had caused the presence of the troops and the attack began before the soldiers had landed from the train. After his soldiers had been well pelted with stones and the mob threatened to run over his men, Captain Conrad gave the order to fire. The mob broke for the timber when the firing began and has not assembled since. The troops went back to Chicago tonight.

**THE SANTA FE HAS TROUBLE.**

**Crews Are Driven Away from Switch Engines and Trains Tied Up.**

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—The strike on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe by the American Railway Union did not assume a serious phase until 7:30 o'clock p. m., the time for the departure of the Santa Fe northbound passenger from the union depot with two Pullmans attached. Just prior to the departure a crowd of about 300 congregated about the union depot on each side of the train. As the gong sounded for the train to pull out a rush was made by the strikers for the Pullmans and an effort made to uncouple them. This was successfully resisted by a detachment of police and a posse of deputy sheriffs, and after a sharp struggle the train cleared the depot and departed without further interference. After being thwarted in this attempt a body of strikers visited the Santa Fe yard, ran off the crews of two switch engines, which they killed on the track and demolished the windows of the cabs of each. A large crowd of strikers and sympathizers are now congregated around the registering station of the Santa Fe, where a strong detachment of police and deputy sheriffs are stationed to protect the incoming Santa Fe trains. Four Santa Fe passenger trains are now tied up at the depot.

## TRAINS ARE MOVING.

Egan States That the Roads Are Getting to Work Again.

HE CONSIDERS THE STRIKE BROKEN

Nearly Everywhere, Except on the Pacific Coast, Lines Are Open.

FREIGHT IS MOVING AT NASHVILLE

Strikers Return to Work—The Crisis Believed to Have Passed in Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Chicago, July 10.—The following statement was issued tonight by Chairman Egan, of the General Managers' Association:  
"Today, Tuesday, the railways in the city of Chicago handled their usual number of through passenger and mail trains. Many of them have resumed suburban service. The number of freight trains both in and out of the city on all lines has largely increased since yesterday. The backbone of the strike was broken yesterday. Nearly all of the requisitions for men wanted by the different railways have been filled. The railway companies have nothing to say as to the prosecution of individuals who have violated the laws. That matter is left in the hands of the government."  
JOHN M. EGAN.

**Statement from the General Managers.**  
The statements emanating from the General Managers' Association announcing the gradual resumption of through passenger train service have evoked numerous inquiries from the east as to whether these conditions were being brought about by the return of the strikers, by the securing of new employees, or by the aid of the government. A categorical query on this point was submitted to the officials of the General Managers' Association, and the following official reply was returned:  
"The gradual resumption of through passenger traffic, so far as Chicago is concerned, is being effected with new employees and the protection afforded to them by the troops. We have enough men to run our trains, if they were allowed to do so without molestation, and the partial tie-up has been due to the action of the mobs and rioters. The truth of this contention is demonstrated in the schedules, showing the gradual resumption of passenger traffic. It is useless to deny, however, that without the aid of the federal and state military we could not have done as much as we have in this direction, and with the military withdrawn the situation would be as bad as ever. What we are doing is done solely in aid of the troops."

**SHIPPING AT NASHVILLE.**

**It Is Being Handled All Right. Engineers Are Striking.**

Nashville, Tenn., July 10.—While the number of men out on strike here has been in time improved, the situation is at the same time more cheerful. There has been no trouble with the passenger service, the places of striking firemen being so promptly supplied that no inconvenience results. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis sent out all its freight trains today. The Louisville and Nashville sent out the first freight to Decatur that has left since Friday, and had several switch engines at work in the local yards. One freight en route here from Louisville. The engineers are willing to work, as are about half the firemen, and the road has agreed not to force the latter to take strikers' places.

The strikers have been warned to return to work or their places will be filled. About eighty imported men, including engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors are being cared for at a local hotel.  
Engineers of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis have notified the officials that freight conductors this afternoon decided to strike, and most of the firemen will quit. The officials claim to have enough men in reserve to fill all vacancies.

There has been no trouble here today. The Louisville and Nashville hopes to send out freights on the main line tomorrow.  
**To Take Strikers' Places.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10.—(Special.)—A coach load of firemen, engineers, switchmen, etc., passed through here today from Cincinnati to fill the strikers' places at Birmingham, Vicksburg and other places. There were forty of them when the train passed through. A crowd was assembled at the depot, but no demonstrations were made.

**QUIET AT BIRMINGHAM.**

**The Roads Send Out Freights and Clear the Yards.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 10.—(Special.)—The railroad strike situation is far more encouraging today than it has yet been. Freight traffic is again moving on every road entering Birmingham, and indications are that it will continue moving, as new men are being employed to take the places of those who have quit as rapidly as possible.  
The Louisville and Nashville sent out the following freight trains up to noon today: Five on the Birmingham Mineral, four out of Decatur coming south and one going out of Birmingham going north, two going south out of Birmingham and two northward from Montgomery.

The Alabama Great Southern up to noon had sent out three freights northbound from here and one to Meridian.  
The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham had sent out three freights for Memphis by noon.  
The blockade in the freight yards occasioned by the strike has been cleared. In the Louisville and Nashville and the Alabama Great Southern yards officials of the road, yardmasters and clerks are still doing the switching, but the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham has employed one crew of new switchmen.

The Alabama Great Southern management expects to have new switchmen at work in their yards in a short time, having arranged to secure them.  
The crowds on the streets today have been much larger than yesterday, but good order has prevailed throughout. There have been no ugly demonstrations and no attempts at interference.  
The military are still on duty about the depots and yards and meet every train that comes into the union depot. How long the

soldiers will remain here is not yet known. They will certainly remain so long as Governor Jones deems the situation serious enough to warrant the presence of troops.  
The midnight train from the south last night brought thirty-four more soldiers from Mobile and Montgomery, and the noon train today brought another detachment of artillerymen.

The situation, while still strained, seems to be improving hourly.  
General Manager Carroll, of the Queen and Crescent, is determined to fill the places of all men who refuse to work. Men who are called and refuse to go out will be regarded as having vacated their positions, and other men will be given them. A number of new switchmen, brakemen and firemen reach here from Cincinnati tonight.

A Queen and Crescent official told a reporter last night that they had no trouble in getting firemen yesterday for their passenger trains. New firemen went out on No. 3 yesterday afternoon, and on Nos. 1 and 2 last night. Two new firemen came from Meridian on No. 2 this morning.  
"We can get all the firemen we need," said the railroad official.

Yardmaster Fleming, Trainmaster Hennington, Chief Dispatcher Norton and other officials, were out switching in the Alabama Great Southern yards yesterday afternoon, and made up two freights, both of which were sent out this morning, they being the first to go since Friday. Queen and Crescent passenger trains on this division are moving without delay.

The Mobile Rifle company and Gulf City Guards and the detachment of the Montgomery Artillery company, which went down to Biocion yesterday afternoon, returned this morning on the Biocion accommodation. When the train arrived at Biocion last evening, the soldiers embarked and marched in front. There was a large crowd of men around the depot, as is the case every evening when this train arrives, and they were surprised no little at seeing the companies.

The boys were received with cheers. Almost the entire night the soldiers kept guard. Some slept in the cars, and nothing out of the ordinary occurred.

A lumber of the Biocion citizens were increased in the Biocion being sent down, and some were expressing their wrath in loud terms, but not within the limit of the soldiers' hearing.

**GENERAL STRIKE AT MERIDIAN.**

**Governor Stone Goes to the Scene and Will Stand No Triflings.**

Jackson, Miss., July 10.—(Special.)—All labor organizations at Meridian, Miss., have declared in favor of the strike and joined the boycott against Pullman. This afternoon a meeting was held by the strikers, and a brass band helped to lend enthusiasm to the cause. The situation is alarming.

President Harver, of the Queen and Crescent, is on the ground today and telegraph Governor Stone that his presence was necessary there to protect life and property. Governor Stone, who was a hundred miles from here in inspecting a convict camp, arrived here at 5 o'clock and left at 6:30 for Meridian, accompanied by Adjutant General William Henry. Governor Stone has no patience with lawlessness of any character, and if the emergency should arise, he will take a prompt heroic measure to vindicate the law, suppress riot and arson. The strike in Meridian so far is known as the only one in Mississippi.

**NOTHING BUT WATER TO DRINK.**

**Governor Jones Keeps the Saloon Doors Tightly Closed.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 10.—(Special.)—A committee of the liquor dealers called on the governor this morning and requested to be allowed to open up their places of business. The governor told them that if matters remained as they now are he would probably allow them to open tomorrow morning, but not until he had given orders to that effect.

The Alabama Great Southern firemen held a meeting this morning and resolved to remain firm and not go back to work. Three engineers on this road refused to go out this morning with non-union men and their places were filled with other men.

**FIREMEN GO BACK.**

**Big Four Men Do Not Stay Out Long at Cleveland.**

Cleveland, O., July 10.—At noon today the indications are that the backbone of the strike has been broken. One crew has been put to work in every yard in the city, and each of the roads has succeeded in running up and sending out at least one freight train. There have been no signs of disturbance. All the firemen employed by the Big Four who have been on strike returned to work this morning. It now looks as though the strike would speedily break down and before night every yard be fully manned and actively at work clearing up the accumulation of cars.

**How It Is at New Orleans.**

New Orleans, La., July 10.—All but one switchman on the Queen and Crescent have gone out, and the firemen drop off at Meridian, where they reside. The strike on the Illinois Central has not increased. A labor committee has been granted an interview with the mercantile bodies at 11 o'clock tomorrow. The labor bodies propose to hold out the threat of a general strike in order to secure the release of the imprisoned agitators.

**Foundrymen Go Back.**

McKeesport, Pa., July 10.—The machine and foundrymen of the National tube works returned to work this morning. This is the first break in the big strike which has been on for the past two months for an increase of wages. The men reported for work, and by noon a large number were employed. There was no disorder. It is the general belief that the strike is broken.

**A Walkout at Meridian.**

Meridian, Miss., July 10.—Nearly 500 men on the Queen and Crescent system walked out here. The Queen and Crescent shops also shut down. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen passed resolutions to walk out. No freight trains are moving from here on the Queen and Crescent system.

**Ask to Go Back.**

Toledo, O., July 10.—The strikers on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Ohio Central railroads have telegraphed Debs for permission to go to work, as they have no grievance and that it is foolish for them to remain out. Debs replied that he had called a meeting of the advisory board and would notify them later.

**Met with Little Response.**

Pittsburg, Pa., July 10.—The call of President Debs for the assistance of railroad men in this district has met with little response. Very few men can be found in favor of going out now or at any other time, unless they have some grievance.

**Brighter at Buffalo.**

Buffalo, N. Y., July 10.—The railroad officials are less apprehensive than for several days, and express the belief that the crisis has passed, so far as Buffalo is concerned, and that there will be no trouble here.

**The Strike Did Not Hurt.**

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—The members of the American Railway Union in this city, over fifty in number, quit work yesterday.







## ANOTHER CITIZEN.

**His Wife Is Ill, but the Judge Thinks  
Enough Leniency Has Been Shown.  
Colored Masons Are Waiting.**

dies and children: and the business men  
of Atlanta. They go up to supper and  
return in the morning by 8 o'clock.



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ATLANTA, GA., July 11, 1894.

## An Ungracious Retreat.

After willfully and deliberately misrepresenting Colonel Livingston for nearly a week The Evening Journal yesterday afternoon makes what amounts to an ungracious and undignified retreat, virtually admitting that its tirade against Colonel Livingston's exposition work is unfounded. The truth of the matter is it was driven into a corner, from which there was no possible escape, by President Collier, of the exposition company, who, by the way, is vice president and one of the largest stockholders of The Journal.

Yesterday morning President Collier took the trouble to read to one of the representatives of The Journal an exact copy of the bill which is now before the senate committee, while the aforesaid representative held in his hands the house bill, which has already been favorably reported upon by the appropriation committee. Line after line the senate bill was read and found to be, as President Collier had stated, the exact duplicate of the bill introduced by Colonel Livingston, and reported upon favorably by the appropriations committee of the house, on the recommendation of the subcommittee, of which Colonel Livingston was chairman.

Now, that The Journal has been forced into a position where it can do nothing else but admit that its misrepresentation was mischievously deliberate, it finds that the only apology for its vindictiveness is the miserable excuse of Asop's Wolf, which pounced upon and destroyed an innocent Lamb, claiming that it muddled the water of the stream from which the Wolf was drinking.

"This cannot be," replied the innocent Lamb, "because I stand in the stream below you, and water does not run up hill."

"That makes no difference," replied the Hungry Wolf. "Your ancestors and I have never agreed, and this is a good opportunity to get even with you"—or words to that effect, whereupon the Hungry Wolf pounced upon the innocent Lamb.

But in this instance the Hungry Wolf has been cornered. It has been virtually repudiated by Mr. Hoke Smith, its president, who announces from Washington that he is in no wise responsible for its management, and who further wishes it specially understood that he was not in any way instrumental in bringing out opposition to Colonel Livingston.

And now comes President Collier, of the exposition company, who, having the interest of Atlanta at heart, states his position in very clear language, saying that The Journal is doing the cause of the exposition very serious harm. In this connection we call attention to the interviews published today with Mr. S. M. Inman, Captain J. W. English, Mr. G. T. Dodd, Captain R. J. Lowry and a number of others of the board of directors of the exposition company, every one of whom is a representative Atlanta business man. These men are working for the interests of the city. They do not receive a dollar for the time and energy they devote to the cause, except in the indirect benefit that the exposition will be to Atlanta. For six months these men have met week after week, planning for the great event which is to take place next year, and in sympathy with which every heart in Atlanta should throb. No wonder that these men, who have been to Washington, and who understand the real situation, should be so outspoken in their utterances. Should they be believed, or not?

We also call attention to the denial of Hon. Antonio L. Kontz of the interview attributed to him in yesterday's Journal, which appears to be so reckless in its blind antagonism to Colonel Livingston as to sacrifice even the first requisite of reportorial propriety—that of quoting expressions as they are given.

It is most unfortunate that the exposition has been brought into this controversy. Colonel Livingston did not do it. In his speech at the opera house he stated that he would not discuss the matter further than to commend in the most emphatic terms the greatness of the movement, and to pledge its support. This was entirely proper. As to what he had done he particularly refused to talk, saying that he would prefer to leave that to the representative business

men of Atlanta who have watched the progress of the movement. These men have given their testimony, and it is louder than all the mutterings and bel-lows of the angry newspaper whose vindictive spirit and venomous conduct have allowed it to engage in the unprofitable by-play of stabbing at the very vitals of Atlanta.

In a strange mixture of explanation and castigation The Journal tried yesterday to free itself from the abominable position in which it has been placed by its own conduct. Instead of making a gracious apology for the cruel injustice it has sought to do Colonel Livingston, it gives him the benefit of a confession of its error without deriving the credit for itself that would have been imparted by a gracious disavowal.

Fortunately, when it comes to doing justice, the good people of Atlanta are always on the right side, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the misrepresentation and abuse heaped on Colonel Livingston have reacted, and the people, in the exercise of their calm and dispassionate judgment, cannot be misled in refusing to give credit where credit is due. It is not Atlanta's way.

## A Better City-Prison System.

The suggestions made by Captain James W. English, in a recent interview printed in these columns in regard to the stockade problem, have attracted favorable attention, and it is probable that our present system will soon be reformed.

It is Captain English's idea that a city prison is a necessary evil. We are compelled to maintain such a place, but we should not make it either a palace or a place of torture. Some of the inmates are good citizens, who have committed no crime, and who are really only prisoners for debt because they have failed to pay the fines imposed for trivial violations of the city ordinances.

The proper thing to do is to have roomy buildings at the stockade that will accommodate the prisoners, and admit of the separation of the sexes and the races and of children from the old and hardened offenders. These buildings should be kept in a good sanitary condition. A resident physician should by all means be stationed at the stockade, and he should examine each new prisoner and prescribe the character of work for which his physical condition fits him, or send him to a hospital provided for such cases if he is sick. The city council should prescribe the diet for prisoners in good health, but the physician should be authorized to order what is necessary for the sick. This matter of diet is of great importance, because it is possible to fasten a fatal disease upon prisoners by giving them food which is not suited to their condition. The necessity for a resident physician has been so apparent during the past few years that there should be no opposition to the appointment of one. Human life is too valuable to be recklessly endangered, and the men, women and children who go to the stockade should not have their health and their lives jeopardized. If punishment must be administered by a whipping boss he should be a sworn official, and he should be required to make a monthly report, giving the names of the prisoners whipped and the reason why they were thus disciplined. This official and the superintendent should be men of intelligence and integrity and they should also be humane citizens.

Briefly stated, Captain English's idea is that the prisoners at the stockade should be punished under the law, and at the same time be protected and cared for when they are ill, and in the interests of health and good morals he would give them clean, roomy buildings, proper diet and separate the sexes and races, and children and adults. Atlanta owes this to these unfortunate, many of whom are guilty of no crime, and as the reform suggested is not an expensive one, there is no good reason why it should not be carried into practical effect at an early day. We must do something to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy as the Robinson case furnished, and one of the first steps is to have a physician at the stockade who can tell whether a man is sick or well, and what work he is fitted for and what treatment he requires.

A Republic of Workmen.  
 It will be a long time before the workmen will constitute a separate class in this new country. With very few exceptions we are all workmen. The holders of great fortunes are not all idlers. Many of them work all the time and never take a vacation until they die. Comparatively few Americans belong to the class of professional idlers. We are an industrious people, and labor is respected here more than it is in any other country on the globe. The majority of our rich men are workers, and our merchants and professional men as a rule came from the ranks of toil, and their change of occupation has not by any means given them a rest.

The workmen who went on a strike last week and the others who talk of striking are a very small minority of our toilers. It is estimated that we have 15,000,000 men, old and young, who do some kind of work. How many of them are likely to strike? Possibly Debs and Sovereign under some circumstances might persuade 1,000,000 men to quit work, and 1,000,000 more unemployed men might join them. This is the largest estimate ever made of the number of strikers that might go out at any one time, but at the smallest estimate 13,000,000 American workmen would continue to transact the business and run the industries of the country.

Yesterday we gave the history of the great strike of 1877. It was not a success. The strikers suffered, but the country moved along as usual and soon forgot all about it. Some of our people must get rid of the idea that labor and capital are antagonistic. They are not. Misunderstandings arise, but in every generation our workmen get better wages and enjoy more of the comforts of life. If they sometimes get out of work and suffer a reduction of wages when a general depression affects every

business and industry they should recollect that capital is also suffering, and longing for the return of good times.

We believe in the rights of labor, and we sympathize with organized labor, but we must at the same time deplore the consequences of the ill-advised strikes which have become only too common in the United States. The few hundred thousand men who strike never get along half so well as the dozen or more millions of workers who refuse to resort to such violent methods. This is the experience of the past and there is no prospect of different results in the future.

## State Banks in the North.

The New York Mercury has the following plea for state banks:

Under our present national banking system the major portion of the business of the country is conducted by the larger cities at the exclusion of thousands of localities throughout the country. At present the farmers and business men are compelled to borrow money or obtain credits at the commercial centers, thereby compelling them to pay both interest and profits to distant capitalists, greatly to the injury of their local trade and production. By authorizing the formation of state banks of issue, under the control of the national banking department, allowing such banks to employ their respective state and municipal bonds as security for the ultimate redemption of their notes, we would enable the people of each section of the country to utilize their own resources and their currency, which would enable them to retain both their interest and profit, receipts among their own people, this helping them to improve, develop and expand their local trade and production in proportion to their own industrial action and material resources. The result would be to benefit the people of every locality, but it would broaden the markets for the purchase, sale and consumption of the products of the whole country, without imposing extra burdens upon any portion of the people.

The state bank question is beginning to attract more attention in the northern states since the recent discussion in congress growing out of the proposed repeal of the 10 per cent tax. When the advantages of these local banks of issue are fully understood we believe that there will be an overwhelming sentiment in favor of their establishment. Farmers and real estate owners generally should be interested in securing a banking system which will recognize their property as good security. Under the present system the banks are of very little benefit to the country people. They are mainly for the accommodation and convenience of traders and speculators in the commercial centers, and the farmers of the west and south are unable to move their crops or exchange their products until it suits Wall Street to furnish the currency for that purpose.

State banks can be made as safe as the national banks, and their notes will not be attracted and absorbed and entirely controlled by the eastern centers. There is no danger whatever of a wildcat currency, because in these days the people demand a sound currency and they would drive any other kind out of circulation so speedily that there would be no profit in issuing it.

## A Backward Glance.

Since the last of January we have had in this country 6,238 business collapses. The number for the first half of last year was 6,239, but their liabilities amounted to more than double those of the failures of the present year.

These failures were expected. They always follow a panic. Commenting on these figures, The St. Louis Republic says:

This year's record has also been better than that of the corresponding period in either 1881 or 1884. It is noticeable, too, that the second quarter was a great improvement over the first one. We had but 2,359 business failures in the first quarter, as compared with 3,999 in the first three months. The assets of the concerns that went into liquidation amounted to only \$18,000,000, as compared with nearly \$27,000,000 reported during the same period last year. The liabilities to only \$33,000,000, against \$49,000,000 in January, February and March.

The eastern and middle states have suffered the most. This year's failures in the east represented a loss of \$10,000,000, as compared with less than \$70,000,000 in the first half of last year. The assets amounted to less than 50 per cent of the liabilities. In the western states a much better showing was made. The liabilities of our failing companies amounted to only \$24,000,000, against \$27,000,000 last year, and the percentage of assets to liabilities this year has been better.

If the comparison be between the last three and the first three months of this year, a noticeable improvement will be found in every section of the country. Up to a few weeks ago the outlook was really improving all over the United States. The coal mine and railroad strikes have given it a big setback, but as soon as this trouble is over, the onward movement is almost certain to be resumed in earnest.

Altogether, this resume is very encouraging. The south especially looks up as a favored section, and the statistics of our growth and progress during this season of depression should convince even the most confirmed pessimist that the vast region south of the Potomac is clearing the decks and getting ready for a season of prosperity. Our St. Louis contemporary gives the following summary:

The south is certainly fortunate in the matter of strikes and labor troubles generally. While business is at a standstill at a hundred different points in the north, the wheels of industry and commerce are running almost everywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line. More new industrial establishments have been set on foot within the last three months in the south than were started in any other quarter since 1882. The number reported by the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, is 781, against 622 for the preceding quarter and 498 for the last quarter of 1893. This record has been beaten only two or three times in the whole history of the south.

Since the 1st of January 267 woodworking establishments alone have been started in the south. These are all new concerns, the investment having all been made this year. The amount of capital represented by them is not given, but it must be well up in the millions. These woodworking establishments are exclusive of furniture, agricultural and wagon and carriage factories set on foot during the same period. Adding these, the number would be increased from 267 to 300.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of 22 new cotton mills, 13 of them being credited to the last quarter. The list includes also 55 spinning factories, 40 ice factories, 13 electric light and power plants, 10 waterworks, 12 brick works, 50 machine shops and foundries, 2 stove works, 2 miscellaneous iron and steel works, 4 flour mills, 11 cotton seed oil works, 6 gins works and 5 cotton compresses. The mines and quarries in this year have made 127. There has been an increase from quarter to quarter in almost every branch of business here named since the panic last summer.

These facts and figures are condensed from the reports of the commercial agents

and leading trade journals, and will be accepted without controversy.

The south is making a wonderful record. At a time when the industries of the north and west have been shutting down ours have more than held their own, and the number of new enterprises started here—running up into the hundreds—beats the showing made by any other section in the past two years!

All this is marvelous, but the facts are given here to sustain the statement. If we have done so well in a period of hard times, in the face of unfavorable financial and tariff legislation, just imagine what might have been accomplished if the pledges of the democratic platform had been promptly redeemed!

The peaceful, patient, industrious and enterprising south has taken very good care of herself since the panic of last year, and the outlook grows brighter.

## A Lesson to the Farmers.

The great strike of the past week interrupted traffic to a serious extent, but while it may be regarded as a national calamity, it will be a blessing if our farmers profit by the lesson which it teaches.

We have seen that it is possible for one man to issue an order which in a few hours will tie up the main trunk lines and blockade interstate commerce, cutting off from us the section which has so long been our source of grain and meat supply. If the strike had been a complete success it would have driven some communities to the verge of starvation, and the planters of the south would have been unable to move their cotton or import food for man and beast.

In past generations when we produced at home everything that was needed in the shape of grain and meat the interruption of communication with the west would have simply impeded travel, without making any difference in our mode of living. But with the multiplication of railroads we have allowed ourselves to become entirely too dependent upon remote sections for the supplies which might easily be produced at home.

It is not likely that a strike will ever shut us off from the east and the west for many days at a time, but we should not run any unnecessary risk. We have a productive soil and plenty of labor. It is just as easy now to raise our own bread and meat as it was forty years ago, and the advantage of such a policy is too evident to be disputed. If the southern people will make their section as independent and self-supporting in the matter of food as it was in the old days, the labor strikes in other parts of the country will be scarcely felt here. The strike should set our farmers to thinking.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The growing interest in the subject of road improvement was shown at the national good road conference which has been in session the last few days at Asbury Park. Four hundred delegates were present, every state in the union except three was represented, and the governor of a commonwealth, Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont, presided. There is no question as to the need of improving the roads. The most surprising thing about the Asbury Park conference is that it was the first national convention of the kind which had official encouragement. General Roy Stone, head of the bureau of national road inquiry, told the conference that the money lost to the farmers yearly by increased expenses in hauling over poor roads is from \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000—one quarter of the value of all the products of the farm lands. This is a big task, but it is only lately that the idea of stopping it dawned upon the minds of the people.

The American Lawyer, New York, contends that the bill introduced by Congressman Bryan, providing that in civil cases the federal courts the verdict of three-fourths of the jurors constituting the jury shall stand as the verdict of the jury, ought to become a law. A similar measure ought also to be adopted in every state. Because such a measure ought to be generally adopted, it will some day be adopted, and to have the above mentioned bill passed will be a mighty gain for the principles it involves. The fourteen years' experience which California has had under a law operating on this principle demonstrates its value in the cause of justice.

It seems almost incredible that within the lifetime of a middle-aged man the czar of Russia (1881), two presidents of the United States (1865 and 1882), prince of Serbia (1885), duke of Parma (1854), prince of Montenegro (1886), the president of the republic of France (1889), two or more sultans of Turkey (1878 and 1878), the rulers of Egypt, Morocco and the semi-civilized nations of Asia have been assassinated, while repeated attempts have been made upon the life of the emperor of Austria (1883), the emperor of England, Napoleon III (1858), the king of Norway, the emperor of Italy (1878), king of Spain (1878), queen of Spain (1878), and others of the emperors and high officials of countries in Europe, including Bismarck, Lord Lytton, Crispien (1894).

Gloomy prophecies of the future of the human race, owing to tight lacing, are being circulated, says The British Medical Journal. Tight lacing no doubt exists to some extent in this country, and produces bad results. It existed just as much or more, thirty, sixty and a hundred years ago. Nevertheless, our eyes may convince us that the race has not degenerated. Indeed, England, Austria, and the emperor of Germany are taller than ever, though their mothers were widely addicted to tight lacing. Among the richer classes golf, lawn tennis and the abandonment of "finicalisms" of the bad old type account for the superior development of contemporaneous womanhood. The experience of hospital doctors also tends to show that the women of the poor are bigger and healthier than their mothers. As for the male youth of Great Britain, their mothers' vanity has done them little if any harm.

## A Just Tax.

From The Ethics Democrat.

The income tax will become a law, and it will remain a law, because it is founded upon just principles. It is the fairest way that burdens can be equalized between the rich and poor taxpayers. There are no crutches in the present law, although the senate has shown the measure of the worst of them, but they will be corrected hereafter. The law will not be repealed. Since the discussion commenced in the senate the republicans in a number of states, both in the east and west, have held their conventions, but in not a single instance have they denounced the measure. The income tax will not hurt the democratic party. By the enactment of that measure they have simply made an effort to effect justice. They have sought to equalize the burden of taxation between the rich and the poor.

## The Troubles of Matrimony.

From The New York Press.

Employer—Late again, John. Can't you manage to get here on time?  
 Employee—I can't sleep nights, sir, and am apt to be late in the morning.  
 Employer—H'm! Sleeplessness. Why don't you consult a doctor and find out the cause?  
 Employee—I know the cause, sir; it is six weeks old.  
 Employer—Oh!

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Lost at the Ball.  
 There was dancin' at the Wigwam—just above the rocky gorge;  
 Brother Collier led the german-of the Christian name of George;  
 And the folks went giddin', slidin' till the very break of day.  
 And the feller leadin' of the band was happy on the way!

The tunes was now an' takin'—not a Georgia dance at all!  
 But they played in French and German when George Collier led the ball!  
 And some touches of Italian toned the fiddles up a bell.  
 An' they danced like it was nothin'—like they all was raised to it!

Now, I'm comin' to my story: You see, that ballroom there  
 Is 'bout a half a mile in length, an' mighty high that square;  
 And so, there was a couple that went skippin' cross the floor,  
 An' never seen so fur, that him nor her was never seen no more!

They just got lost a-goin', and when the ball was done,  
 And 'twas gittin' long to breakfast, (bein' half a hour by sun)  
 Their folks went callin', callin' through that ballroom, big and bright,  
 But they couldn't find that couple what had lost their way that night!

Now, when the house is darkened, and the fiddles ain't in tune,  
 And there comes a ghostly gleamin' from the mellow, Indian moon;  
 You can hear strange voices callin' cross the mill pond's ragin' tide,  
 For them lost ones in that ballroom—in that ballroom long and wide!

There's dancin' now, as ever, and the fiddles sweetly sound;  
 But there's guides with golden badges just to show the folks around;  
 And they still go giddin', slidin', at the Wigwam, o'er the gorge,  
 As when Collier led the german, of the Christian name of George!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

The Georgia editors are making ready for another big excursion. Once a year and Christmas they have a good time; but they invariably get enough of it while they are in the business.

A sentimental poet has a poem beginning: "The flowers I tended are dead." Never fear, there are poetsasters enough all over the country to preserve them, and make a fortune from their fragrance.

## It's All Right.

If the world ain't better, there's something wrong:  
 There ain't a sign but is half a song!  
 And there ain't a song that is sweet and true,  
 But falls on the heart like the Lord's own dew!

And there ain't a night in a lonely place,  
 But has some light from the Lord's own face!

A rattlesnake, "as large round as a man's arm," was recently killed in Butts county. And yet, the revenue officers claim that they are still active.

Chicago's motto at the world's fair was: "I Will." The reply of the strikers to that positive assertion is: "You Won't!"

## Still Happy.

Old Georgia's fine by field and brake,  
 Though half the fruit crop's gone;  
 A button for each rattlesnake,  
 And folks to sew 'em on!

Very few of the weekly editors are now offering yearly subscriptions for "the largest watermelon." As a matter of fact, watermelons are too cheap for that. They can be had for an ordinary poet's song.

## Only in Georgia!

In Georgia, suns are always bright  
 And moons make love and song;  
 The katydids sing half the night—  
 The locusts, all day long!

## The Billville Banner.

The watermelon is now in our midst, and there are no doctors in ten miles of us.

We had shipped six fat hogs to Chicago when the strike came on. But, fortunately, the train got wrecked before they reached there, and we saved our bacon.

Our family presented us with a ten-pound boy on Wednesday, and there are only six pounds of groceries in the house.

The folks had a Georgia "breakdown" at our house the other night—broke down the house and saved us a month's rent.

## IT IS ANARCHY.

Omaha Bee: The country can no more tolerate the holding up of a train by strikers than by road agents. Such a thing simply means anarchy in its most destructive form.

New Orleans Times: A great nation will not indefinitely brook this potential paralysis of trade and travel that arises whenever some crank or union autocrat chooses to give a public exhibition of his folly and his power.

Philadelphia Inquirer: This is nothing less than anarchy, and Debs, the man who has brought about this state of affairs, is nothing less than an anarchist, at war with the free institutions of this country. He is rebelling against the laws of the United States.

Montgomery Advertiser: He has neither law, reason, nor brute force on his side. If his order had ten times its present strength the American people would not permit it to seize or regulate their highways. The forces of the law and the outraged people will soon trample Debs and his strike into the dust.

Philadelphia Press: It is supreme folly for a nation to suffer its commerce to be paralyzed at the bidding of a handful of irresponsible agitators. The president of the United States is in command. Let him put an end to terrorism which is so vitally injuring the country by the interruption of its means of interstate communication.

Philadelphia Record: Costly, untimely, unjust and unnecessary as this mad strike has been, if in its result it will serve to demonstrate the determination of the government to protect men from this time forth in their inalienable right to earn their bread upon the terms as they may themselves decide, it will be worth all the loss and sacrifice incurred.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. Pullman's treatment of his employees is not the issue in this strike now. It has gone beyond that. The issue is the people against the mob. That settled, Mr. Pullman's case may be attended to later, and the public, or that part of it which has paid exorbitant prices for the privilege of smothering in Mr. Pullman's berth, will not be disposed to let him off with a light bill.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Mr. Debs is the worst enemy the most fatal adviser which laborers have ever had, and his strike can end in no way which will not injure labor organizations. While he is preaching peace, the men who are under his commands are destroying, burning and rioting. While he talks of getting help from all labor organizations, the men whom he has already induced to quit work are showing that they can accomplish nothing but anarchy and have no method but madness.

## LEADERS CONFER.

Members of the Democratic State Executive Committee Meet.

COLONEL ATKINSON WAS WITH THEM

The Coming Campaign Discussed by the Representative Party Men—Only a Little Time Before the Convention.

The members of the democratic state executive and campaign committees met in three hours yesterday in discussing the political situation in the state, and the discussion was one which will doubtless bring excellent results to democracy.

The meeting was largely attended. Judge Allen Fort presided, and Colonel W. Y. Atkinson was present by invitation, and counseled with the party managers.

Judge Fort, at 12 o'clock and 10 of the meeting in order in parlors 102 and 104 of the Kimball. There were present, in addition to Colonel Atkinson and Judge Fort, Chairman Northern, of the campaign committee; Hon. A. S. Clay, Jr. J. W. Nelms and Mr. George R. Brown, members at large of the executive committee; Mr. Clark Howell, Georgia's representative on the national democratic committee; Mr. T. C. Crenshaw, of Spalding; Mr. J. N. Hale, of Rockdale; Captain W. T. Kimey, of Clayton; Colonel M. W. Found, of Butts; Colonel D. B. Hamilton, of Morgan; Judge H. W. Baldwin, of Morgan; Mr. George S. Bell, of Forsyth; Mr. Howard Thompson, of Hall; Colonel T. M. Hunt, of Hancock; Mr. J. L. Beach, of Glynn; Mr. J. C. Turner, of Mitchell; Mr. R. N. Hightower, of Houston, and Hon. J. W. Jarrell, of Oglethorpe, members of the executive committee; and from the campaign committee, Messrs. T. B. Neal, W. L. Calhoun, W. H. Venable and H. H. Cabaniss, of Fulton; Mr. R. L. Berner, of Monroe; Mr. H. T. Lewis, of Greene; Mr. James E. Brown, of Cowetta; Hon. Warner Hill, of Meriwether; Hon. W. B. Bennett, of Clarke; Hon. Allen Candler, of Hall; Hon. H. H. Callaway, of Burke; Hon. John P. Shannon, of Elbert; Hon. J. Y. Allen, of Upson; Mr. Sam Black, of Fayette, and Judge Spencer Atkinson, of Brunswick.

Hon. Warner Hill was asked to act as secretary of the meeting. Judge Fort made quite an analysis of the political situation of the party in different counties of the state as he had gathered it from a careful study of the situation and through communications with the chairmen of the county executive committees. It was his desire, he said, to secure all of this information in advance of the state convention, so that all of this preliminary work would be saved to the new committee which would then be appointed, and, having it, the new committee could push forward vigorously the campaign.

It is now about twenty days before the state convention meets. These days will be put in by the state and county committees in laying the ground for the vigorous campaign which will be pushed forward as soon as the party's nominees are named. There will be no formal campaigning until after the convention meets, but from that time on the cause of democracy will be pushed forward with old-time characteristic vigor.

Chairman Fort's report was a highly favorable one, and the reports made by the different members of the committee showed that, with the usual amount of work, a great big majority will be rolled up for the democratic nominees.

For some time the members of the committees discussed different phases and features of the campaign work, but most of this discussion was of a nature that cannot be given to the public. The most notable feature of the meeting was the unanimous confidence in the ultimate results. All of these gentlemen, who are recognized as leaders of the party, believe that democracy is in excellent shape in Georgia, and that the people will stand up to the party this year as they have in the past. This is not in a spirit of over-confidence at all, for they recognize that vigorous work must be done. They know, however, that this will be done, hence their confidence.

The meetings of the committees brought to Atlanta quite a number of gentlemen who were not members, but who are strong and enthusiastic party workers, always ready to lend a hand to anything that is of interest and value to the party. Among these were: Hon. A. S. Clay, of Burke; Hon. R. H. Lewis, of Sparta; Judge Roney, of Augusta; Judge Hunt, of Griffin; Hon. Marcus Beck, of Butts; Judge Henry, of the Rome circuit; Sheriff Jake Moore, of Rome; Hon. J. J. Strickland, of Athens, and a number of others.

Hon. Steve Clay is always one of the most prominent figures in any political gathering. In the meeting of the committees yesterday he showed a grasp of the situation and a knowledge of the details and of the condition of the party in all parts of the state, which demonstrates that his suggestion that he be selected as chairman of the state executive committee for the ensuing campaign is certainly a wise one. Indeed, it is taken as a foregone conclusion that the gentleman will be selected. He pressed into service in that capacity and if he consents to serve he will have another vigorous campaign such as Colonel Atkinson gave two years ago. Colonel Clay is very popular with the rank and file of the party in all parts of the state, and his management would certainly add strength to the state ticket.

An interesting political rumor is that the people of the nineteenth senatorial district are endeavoring to induce Hon. Hal Lewis, of Greene, to accept the nomination of the party for senator from that district. The district is composed of Tallapoosa, Greene and Warren counties. In the last election it was carried by the people's party and was the only senatorial district which was represented by a member of that party. Hal Lewis is one of the strongest men in Georgia and is one of the most popular, not only in his county, but in his section of the state. There is no doubt in the gift of the state which would be a temptation sufficient to induce him to be a candidate for it, but the people of all of the counties of



## CONFER.

Democratic State Ex-  
ecutive Meet.  
WAS WITH THEM

Discussed by the  
Mr. Only a Little  
Constitution.

Democratic state  
committees put in  
in discussing the  
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to democracy.

attended. Judge  
and Colonel W. Y.  
by invitation, and  
city managers.

back, called the meet-  
ing to order. The  
present, in addition  
Judge Fort, Chair-  
man of the commit-  
tee, and Mr. W. Y.

on the national  
Mr. T. C. Crenshaw,  
Hale, of Rockdale;  
of Clayton; Colonel  
D. B. E. Bald-

George W. Bell, of  
Thompson, of Hall;  
Hancock; Mr. J. L.  
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## LIVINGSTON'S WORK.

What Exposition Directors Say About  
His Labors.

MR. SAM INMAN'S STRONG TALK

Captain English, Messrs. B. J. Lowry, A. D. Adair, and Others Add Words of Praise for the Fifth's Congressman.

The interview of Hon. Charles A. Collier, president of the exposition company, strongly condemning the Atlanta Journal as being effectual in the interests of the exposition, was the talk of the city yesterday. Of course it is not the impression of Mr. Collier, or of the community, that the Journal has purposely set to work to injure the exposition, which movement is fraught with such very great benefit to the entire community, and which means much to every man in Atlanta. Everybody understands that in its wild animosity against Colonel Livingston, the Journal has allowed itself to go beyond the limits of reason, and to do great injustice not only to the exposition but to Colonel Livingston, who has done splendid work for it.

It was announced by the Journal yesterday afternoon that Colonel Livingston's work had been so faulty in the house that an entirely new bill had to be introduced in the senate. Yesterday morning President Collier took copies of both bills and in the presence of the Journal's representative, read each, and forced the admission that the bill was identical with the same bill that Colonel Livingston had introduced and got through the house committee. It was sent to the senate after conference between Senators Gordon and Walsh, and Colonel Livingston, this being the quickest course after the house committee had reported favorably on it. It would have been impossible to have moved a peg with it, and very properly come up in the house. The business men of Atlanta are interested in the exposition movement, as they have never been interested in any movement in the city's history. Many of Atlanta's strongest men, who have heretofore opposed Colonel Livingston, are now for him, and the expressions below from some of the most active workers on the board of directors of the exposition are exceedingly significant. These are the men who have given their time to it week after week, and all of them are liberal subscribers. The exposition is now on a sound basis, and if nothing unforeseen happens, the movement is an assured success.

Among the most public-spirited men in Atlanta is Mr. S. M. Inman, and there is not a man on the exposition board who more zealously advocated the movement than he. He has attended every meeting, went to Washington for the exposition, and has probably given more time to the movement than any member of the board of directors. It will be interesting to hear what he has to say on the subject, as follows:

**Mr. Inman's Strong Talk.**  
"I am surprised that there should be any criticism of Colonel Livingston in Atlanta, regarding the exposition at this time," said Mr. S. M. Inman. "I had hoped that our people had fully got together, and that they were willing to act unitedly for the exposition. I cannot think that the opposition to Colonel Livingston is serious enough to jeopardize his chances in this country, and I think it would be most unfortunate should he not receive the support of Atlanta at this juncture."

"I was one of the exposition committee who went to Washington in behalf of the exposition bill. That committee numbered some thirty or forty representative business men. They worked earnestly in behalf of the bill, and the trip accomplished good results. I had full confidence in the work of Colonel Livingston, in behalf of the work of Colonel Livingston. He was untiring in his efforts from the time we reached Washington until we left, and he has been zealously engaged in pushing the bill from that time until this. The members of congress with whom we talked spoke in the most complimentary terms of Colonel Livingston's energy and of his efforts in behalf of our bill. I think the effort to discredit his services in the matter is entirely uncalled for, and I do not believe that it represents the sentiment of our people."

"Should Colonel Livingston fail to receive the vote of Atlanta at this time, I think its effect would be most unfortunate on the exposition bill. He has made a systematic canvass of the house, and if the members who are called to vote for the measure should be confronted with the announcement that Atlanta had withheld its support from Livingston, they certainly could not be impressed with the fact that our people are really as much in earnest about the exposition as they appear to be."

"The exposition bill is now in a critical stage. It will probably soon be returned to the house with the approval of the senate. The bill introduced in the senate is the same bill that was prepared by Colonel Livingston, and which received the approval of the appropriation committee of the house of which Colonel Livingston is a member. He has been a zealous advocate of that measure and is entitled to the support of Atlanta. Our people should give full credit not only to Colonel Livingston but to all the others who have been instrumental in securing the passage of the measure. Senators Gordon and Walsh have been particularly active in the senate, and Secretary Smith has also done good work. Our entire Georgia delegation also co-operated. We should give credit where credit is due, and it is unjust to deprive any man of praise merited by his work. I shall vote for Colonel Livingston, and I think the country should give him its support."

**Reprimanded by Mr. Kots.**  
"The interview in the Journal this afternoon," said Hon. Antonio Kots yesterday, "does me injustice, and the Journal reporter certainly misinterpreted me. I did not make the statement attributed to me. I did not blame Livingston for having rejected the exposition issue into the congressional campaign. I did say that the rejection of this matter was unfortunate, and I still think so. I regret exceedingly that the controversy in any wise, and I think that it would have been much preferable had the campaign been conducted on outside issues and if the exposition had been left alone."

As to Colonel Livingston's work for the exposition, I was not in Washington at the time our exposition committee visited the capital, but our committee returned full of enthusiasm, and unanimous in their praise of the good work that had been

done, not only by Colonel Livingston, but by the entire Georgia delegation, and by our two senators."

The above statement was read by Mr. Kots, after given, and fully approved by him.

**Mr. Adair's Emphatic Views.**

Mr. A. D. Adair was especially strong and emphatic in his characterization of the disparagement of Colonel Livingston's efforts in behalf of the exposition. "I endorse every word that Charley Collier says in that interview," said he. "I have watched the efforts of the Journal to belittle Colonel Livingston, and I deplore it. Such disparagement is certainly ruinous to the passage of the bill. Livingston did all he could, and is doing all that any man can do for Atlanta and the exposition. The spirit that is being shown in opposition to him should be condemned."

"I saw Livingston in congress, and saw the hard, energetic work he was doing, and others saw him, and know that he is working heart and soul for the bill. Why, to say that he has done nothing is false. Such opposition to him ought certainly to be confined to the truth."

"Time was when I was not for Livingston. I feared that he was going off into Oklahoma; but he has proved himself. He has shown himself a democrat and one of the best workers for the exposition that could possibly be secured. Charley Collier is right."

**From a Leading Railroad Man.**

Director R. P. Dodge heartily condemns the attempts to belittle Colonel Livingston's labors for the exposition. He sees in it grave dangers for the bill.

"The Journal's course is doing more to defeat the passage of the exposition bill than anything else could possibly do. Such a course is certainly injurious to the bill, and calculated to defeat its passage. I am right in line with Charley Collier; he gave it to 'em in the neck and I was glad to see it. I am in position to know just how hard Livingston has worked for that appropriation, and I can say that his work has been faithful."

**Captain English's Views.**

Captain James W. English is a conservative man of sound views, and when he delivers an opinion it is usually worth listening to. He is in what he had to say about Mr. Livingston and the exposition: "It would certainly seem that such publications would do great harm to the pending bill. They get to other congressmen, and these congressmen at once conclude that if Colonel Livingston is regarded at home as the publications make it appear, then he is rather a dangerous fellow to follow, and they view his bill with suspicion."

"I went to Washington with the committee, and while there saw Colonel Livingston frequently. He arranged all our meetings and was punctual in his attendance upon all of them. He advised with us and gave us the best, most energetic and hard working congressmen the south has in congress. I have been to Washington frequently since he has been in congress, and I have watched him from the gallery. He is always at his post—not with the fifty red-nosed members that are to be found hanging around the saloons. I have watched his every vote and he has never failed to be on the right side. He has got more for his district than any other man we could have sent there."

"And as to his work for the exposition, he has been at the very head and front of it. I have understood from almost every director that he was the man we were to look to and rely on for the passage of the bill. He has worked for Atlanta and Atlanta's interests, and why the Atlanta Journal is opposing him as it is, is more than I can see. If the exposition bill is defeated, I shall certainly attribute it to the course of the Journal. It is making friends for Livingston every day. I give you my word that prominent business men—men of influence and standing—have told me within the past two or three days that they had intended to vote for Candler, but had been disgusted by the Journal, and would vote for Livingston. Ain't that so, Shropshire?" he added speaking to Hon. A. J. Shropshire, who had just stepped in.

"That's my ticket," said Mr. Shropshire, readily; "that's about my position."

**Dr. Spaulding Talks.**

R. D. Spaulding: "I have recently returned home after an absence of ten or twelve days, and am not only surprised but really grieved to hear that the exposition is being made to figure in politics. It should be kept entirely aloof from politics and political campaigns. It seems to me that such divisions will not only have a tendency to do harm at home, but also in Washington. I have not read the papers and speak only from hearsay, but I do say that I would especially deplore any effort to cheapen the efforts of Colonel Livingston or any other of our members of congress, all of whom seem well disposed to aid us to the full extent of their ability."

**Many Other Views.**

E. P. Black: "I very deeply regret that the exposition has been dragged into politics."

Martin Amoruso: "It is very discouraging certainly, to have at this time any division aroused at home or abroad about the exposition. It is not a political matter, but a matter that goes deep to the vital of Atlanta, of Georgia, and of this entire section of the country. Those who are working for us at Washington certainly deserve to be praised—not criticized and abused."

J. A. Dodson: "I am of the opinion that no good can come of having the exposition dragged into a political campaign. Surely this is one question upon which we all ought to be united, and certainly one that should inspire gratitude to those who are working for our interests."

D. O. Dougherty: "Colonel Livingston has worked hard for our exposition. It is very distressing to the average citizen of Atlanta, whose pride is in Atlanta, to see an Atlanta paper abusing those who are working for Atlanta's interests. I regret very much, that, for the sake of politics, the exposition has been brought into the congressional campaign of this district."

F. P. Rice: "The exposition ought not to have any bearing upon the congressional campaign in this district. It is a matter in which all of our people have the same feeling, and that feeling is a desire for its ultimate success. The people of Atlanta, I believe, realize the work that is being done for them by Colonel Livingston, and appreciate it to the fullest."

Captain Robert Lowry: "I am very sorry that the exposition should have been brought into politics, since it is a question

upon which everybody is agreed. I am going to vote for Colonel Livingston. I do not care to be placed in the attitude of waging any campaign about the exposition one way or another, but I am going to vote for Colonel Livingston, and I think the exposition ought to be kept out of politics."

Colonel Joseph Thompson: "I am of the same opinion expressed in the interview with President Charley Collier. I believe that any effort to belittle the work of Colonel Livingston for the exposition will hurt the cause and create discord. I am firmly of the opinion that all this business is injurious and I think the people of Atlanta realize and appreciate the endeavors of Colonel Livingston in their behalf. The bill that is before the senate is Colonel Livingston's bill and he ought to have the credit for it. The senators consulted him when they went to introduce the senate bill and the result was that they took the same identical bill and put it in the senate."

Mr. J. J. Allen: "I greatly deplore, and think it peculiarly unfortunate at this time, that the question of the proposed government appropriation to the exposition should have been dragged into politics, and I think the sooner it is dropped the better for all concerned."

Mr. Phil Harrison: "It is all wrong to be talking on Colonel Livingston and saying that he has done nothing for the exposition. Everybody knows that he has been hard at work for the interests of the exposition. It will hurt the cause if this thing of abusing him continues. He is doing his duty to his constituents and they are going to do their duty to him."

Colonel A. J. West: "The tendency of such disparaging talk is to do harm. It could certainly do no good if it reaches Washington. I know of my own knowledge that Colonel Livingston has done all in his power for the Atlanta exposition."

**GRADING THE EXPOSITION SITE.**

**Contractor Redmond Will Begin Work Today.**

Contractor T. B. Redmond, who is superintendent of the grading of the Cotton States and International exposition site, reached the city yesterday and at once went to work upon the preliminaries necessary before starting the excavating.

It was confidently expected that dirt would be broken yesterday, but owing to the failure of Mr. Redmond to get his outfit to the city in time, the start was not made.

Dirt will be broken today, however. Mr. Redmond spent the day around the exposition headquarters and at the exposition site. He had conferences with President Charles A. Collier and Chairman of the Building Committee Grant Wilkins. He will have a large force ready to begin work on a large scale today.

Mr. Redmond's outfit, which is quite a large one—perhaps the largest of any grading contractor in the south—reached the city yesterday morning over the East Tennessee road. It consists of a large number of scrapers, big plows, carts, etc. All of his help will be employed in Atlanta, as this was stipulated in the contract.

Mr. Redmond's headquarters are in Atlanta, but he has been doing grading in a number of southern cities. The last contract he had in Atlanta was to excavate for the state capitol.

About one hundred men will be placed at work grading.

**WILL SPEAK FOR ATKINSON.**

**Mr. Cobb Will Make as Many Speeches for Him as for General Evans.**

Mr. T. R. Cobb, who was one of General Evans' most ardent advocates for the governorship, has placed his services at the disposal of the state democratic executive committee. He proposes to make just as many speeches for Mr. Atkinson as he made for General Evans.

The Darien Gazette has the following reference to Mr. Cobb in a recent issue: "Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, of Atlanta, was in the city on Thursday on his way back home from a visit to Sapelo island, where he had been to see the young orators in the state, and during the recent gubernatorial contest showed himself to be a splendid campaigner. He is a man of a stanch Evans man, says that every true democrat will support and vote for Mr. Atkinson, whom he spoke of in the very highest terms. Our young friend will be heard from on the stump before the campaign is over, and he will talk straight democracy, too."

**NINE MONTHS' SECRET.**

**A Romantic Marriage is Withheld from the Old People.**

One of the most romantic marriages of all the cluster of romances which have recently appeared, came to light yesterday, when Miss Abbie Awtry, who lives with her parents on Jones avenue, informed them that she was married last October to Mr. M. C. Barry, foreman of the Atlanta saw works.

The information was a surprise to the old people, and their indignation was at a high pitch for a while, but they yielded to the inevitable, and finally joined their well wishes with the friends of the young people. For a number of years Mr. Barry has been a boarder at the Awtry home and has always regarded the young lady of his choice with tender affection. Nearly a year ago he frankly expressed his sentiments to the fair damsel of fifteen, and was delighted to know that his ardor was reciprocated.

After a few weeks of courtship the marriage was decided upon, and in company with Mr. Edward Humphries and Mr. Claude Waller, the happy pair made their way to the office of Judge Cook on Curran street. The ceremony was performed on the 11th of last October, and the bride remained a secret until yesterday, when the parents were notified. They were incredulous, and only a search of last year's records satisfied them.

Mr. Barry is very quiet about the matter, and says that he was determined to win the girl he loved. The pair will leave the city today for the tour which has been so long delayed.

**HARCOURT MUST REMAIN.**

Governor Northern Refuses to Pardon the Convict Swell.

Yesterday morning Hon. Reese Crawford, of Columbus, arrived in Atlanta. He went immediately to the capitol and called for the governor. He carried a large petition, signed by a number of the citizens of Columbus, asking for the pardon of Edward Harcourt, the actor.

## AT MONROE TODAY.

The First Debate Between Colonels Livingston and Candler.

COL. LIVINGSTON ARRIVES THIS MORNING

He Will Open and Conclude the Debate Today—Another Joint Debate in Atlanta Monday Night.

This afternoon the first joint debate between Colonel L. F. Livingston and Colonel M. A. Candler will occur in the courthouse at Monroe, in Walton county.

The time, terms and place of the debate were agreed upon yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ben J. Conyers, acting for Colonel Livingston, and Mr. J. A. Anderson, acting for Colonel Candler.

Today was chosen for the first debate because of the fact that Walton county is to act by primary tomorrow, and it was deemed appropriate by both sides that the voters of Walton should hear from the two candidates before making their choice.

Mr. Conyers and Mr. Anderson met yesterday afternoon to confer as to the arrangements for the joint discussion between the two principals. The two gentlemen easily reached an agreement, the terms being pretty much the same as those observed in former joint discussions in Georgia.

There are to be two joint debates; the second to be held at DeGives' opera house next Monday night. Colonel Livingston opens and concludes today's debate, and Colonel Candler will open and conclude the Atlanta debate.

An interesting time is promised today. Colonel Livingston will reach the city this morning from Washington, and he will have his campaign uniform on. His strength as a joint debater is well known. When he first ran for congress against Judge Stewart, he stumped the district with his opponent and made a record for forcefulness and effectiveness on the stump.

The fact that Walton county acts tomorrow will give spice to the speeches of the two speakers today, and those who are present may expect an entertaining discussion.

Reports from Walton indicate that that county is decidedly in the Livingston column, and it is very probable that the present congressmen from the fifth will receive his first endorsement from the voters of Walton county.

The agreement as to the terms of debate between the two candidates is as follows: "Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1894.—As representing Hon. M. A. Candler and Hon. L. F. Livingston, we agree to the following regulations with reference to the joint debates to be had between our principals:

"1. Each debater shall have one and one-half hours at each appointment; the one who opens the discussion to do so in a speech of one and one-fourth hours, or less if he choose, and close the discussion in a speech of not longer than fifteen minutes."

"2. The speakers shall alternate in opening the discussions, one opening at one appointment, the other at the next appointment, and so on."

"3. The meeting shall be presided over, time kept, and questions of order and so forth decided by a chairman selected by the debaters or their friends."

"4. The first joint debate shall be held at Monroe, Walton county, Georgia, at 10 o'clock p. m., July 11, 1894; the second in DeGives' Marietta street opera house in Atlanta, Ga., at 8 o'clock p. m., on July 12, 1894. In the debate at Monroe, Mr. Livingston will open and conclude, and in the discussion at Atlanta, Mr. Candler will open and conclude. Other dates and places to be subsequently arranged for as the same may be agreed upon."

"5. The issues to be discussed shall be those suggested by the challenge and acceptance passed between the parties after Mr. Candler's opera house speech in Atlanta, Ga."

"J. A. ANDERSON,  
"Representing Colonel Candler."  
"BEN. J. CONYERS,  
"Representing Colonel Livingston."

**WITH AN IRON ROD.**

**A Street Car Conductor is Charged with Striking a Passenger.**

O. C. Miles is a young conductor on the Consolidated line, and adheres to the rules of that company with the strictest rigidity. Yesterday morning Mr. Simon Montag boarded his car. It was a closed car, and Mr. Montag, who was smoking, went inside. The conductor reminded him that it was against the rules of the company to smoke inside the car, and asked him to step outside on the platform. Mr. Montag objected. The conductor insisted, and according to the statement of the conductor, cursed him emphatically.

Miles held an iron switch rod in his hand and tapped Mr. Montag on the head. The wound was not serious, but Mr. Montag claims that it would have been worse had it not been for his hat.

Miles was arrested and yesterday afternoon a warrant was sworn out before Justice Bloodworth against him, charging assault and battery. The conductor was confined at the station house last night.

**WILL NOT STOP OVER.**

The National Fenwickles Will Pass Through Here.

The National Fenwickles, of Washington, D. C., in command of Captain C. S. Damer, will reach Atlanta over the Georgia Pacific this morning at 11:40, and will leave at 12 o'clock for Washington.

The Fenwickles will be met at the train by a large delegation of the local military people, who had prepared to give them a rousing reception had not a providential cause intervened to stop the carrying out of these plans. Major W. J. Kendrick, of the Fifth regiment, and Captain Nash, of the Atlanta Rifles, were in charge of a fund for a handsome entertainment for the members of the famous Fenwickles. It was intended to give them an old-time barbecue, but the death of one of the company's

**Awarded**

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

members at Little Rock has caused the Fenwickles to go direct home with the body of the unfortunate member.

Until Monday it had been supposed that the Fenwickles would reach here today and remain over until tomorrow. The sad death in the company precludes this, however, much to the sorrow of the Atlanta military boys.

Birmingham, Ala., July 10.—The National Fenwickles, of Washington, D. C., arrived in this city tonight from Little Rock en route home. The baggage and Pullman car in which they are traveling is heavily draped in mourning. The remains of Second Lieutenant Tomlinson were lying in state in the baggage car and the soldier boys were gloomy and sad. They leave here tomorrow morning over the Georgia Pacific for Atlanta, and will arrive in Washington Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

**SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.**

Last Friday, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Burnham, 8 Simpson street, Mr. Henry Blackhall and Miss Ruby Rosenfeld were united in marriage. It was a surprise to many of the guests, who were all of the most lovable character. Gifted with many accomplishments, she has scores of admirers. Mr. Henry Blackhall is the son of Major Blackhall, of West End. He is a model young man, of splendid business attainments and of the highest integrity. The couple start out in life with the best wishes of scores of friends.

Miss Sarah and Annie Harris, two of Barnesville's most beautiful belles, are the guests of Mrs. Yorton, at the Ballard house.

Mrs. John F. Barclay, who has been on a two months' visit to her old home in Kentucky, returned yesterday.

The entertainment and lawn party which was to have been given at the residence of W. K. Booth, of 44 Larkin street, last night, by the ladies of Walker street Methodist church was postponed on account of the weather and will be given tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

Miss Myrtis McDonald, of Augusta, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. E. D. Crane, 381 Capitol avenue.

Mr. T. W. Baxter's family is spending the summer at Green Park, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Angier and family are spending the summer at Porter Springs.

Dalton, Ga., July 10.—(Special).—Mrs. Florrie Henderson, a charming young lady

Everybody feels better from Brown's Iron Bitters.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

30 %

Have you attended our grand clearing out sale of FINE UNDERWEAR?

If not, you're the loser. But there's an opportunity yet. While we have a big trade on this line, we have yet left some of the very best things in underwear ever shown south. Magnificent goods they are, to be sold at such low prices. Don't take our word—come see for yourself.

**SIX MARVELOUS CHANCES**

1.....All our Boys' Knee Trousers Suits consisting of fine effects in Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres and Wash Goods are now offered at 33 1-3 per cent under regular prices.....

2.....All our Boys' and Youths' Long Trousers Suits including the newest and nobbiest styles of the season are now being rapidly closed out at 33 1-3 per cent less than former prices.....

3.....All our Children's Kilt Suits, full of merit in make and beauty in style, that have charmed mothers since the season started are now being sold at precisely half price.....

4.....All our fine Suitings and Trousers in the Custom Tailoring department are now being made up at 25 per cent discount. Have your measure taken today.....

5==Straw Hats at half price.







## UNDER THE ROSES.

The Funeral of Mr. J. Glascock Mayes  
Yesterday Morning.  
FROM THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

An eloquent Eulogy pronounced by General C. A. Evans—Interred in Westview Cemetery.

Surrounded by a wealth of roses, culled from the flower gardens of the city, and enshrined in a scene of tropical profusion, which effectually concealed the pulpit, the mortal remains of Mr. J. Glascock Mayes, reposed at the First Methodist church yesterday morning in the dreamlike sleep of eternity.

In addition to this sad portraiture which breathed a token of the love and friendship in which the deceased superintendent was held, there was still a deeper and more expressive eulogy in the silent tears that welled into the eyes of strong men and filled the large auditorium of the church with the low sobs of subdued weeping.

The impressive funeral services were conducted by Dr. J. B. Robins, the pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. Henry C. Morrison and General C. A. Evans, the latter having been for a number of years a warm personal friend of the deceased.

Entering the Church.  
Promptly at 10:30 o'clock, the hour appointed for the funeral, the solemn cortege entered the door of the church.

The procession, led by Dr. Robins, who repeated the solemn burial service beginning with the psalm, "I am the resurrection and the life," moved along the right aisles to the front of the church, where the casket was allowed to rest among the snow-white emblems of the sleeper's immortality.

The following were the pallbearers: Messrs. W. W. Hulbert, E. F. Carey, G. W. Bacon, C. M. Browne, John R. Hockaday, J. E. Davidson, F. R. Rice and S. W. Wilcox.

An honorary escort, composed of the following gentlemen, friends and coworkers of the deceased in the general employ of the Southern Express Company, marched directly in front of the casket: Messrs. T. W. Long, assistant general manager; C. L. Loop, general auditor; William Williams, superintendent; G. W. Agee, O. M. Sandler, H. Dempsie, W. J. Crosswell, V. Spalding and C. A. Newell.

Delegations were also present from the South Carolina and the Alabama societies. Each of these organizations was represented by a handsome floral design, expressive of the love and esteem in which the deceased was held by his fellow members.

The auditorium of the church was completely filled when those who had arrived in the funeral procession were all seated. After a prayer from the choir Dr. Robins opened the Bible and read the familiar verses of the twenty-third Psalm, commencing with the beautiful declaration of trust, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

This was followed by a reading of the fifth chapter of First Corinthians, a part of the regular burial service, by Dr. H. C. Morrison.

A fervent and beautiful prayer was then offered by Dr. Robins, in which the blessing of heaven was invoked upon the bereaved wife and the little fatherless children, who were too young to realize the great loss which had fallen upon them.

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## NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

The Affairs of the Atlanta and Florida  
Are in Splendid Condition.

RECEIVER GARRETT DISCHARGED

No Resumes His Title of General Manager After a Lap of Sixteen Hours. Gospel About the Litigation.

Within less than twenty-four hours the Atlanta and Florida road was placed in the hands of a receiver, the receivership dissolved, and the road resumed operation on the former flourishing basis—all by the same parties through the same attorneys.

The statement published in line of the afternoon papers to the effect that the restraining order was dissolved and the receiver dismissed because the American Trust and Banking Company was the only petitioner, and no other creditors would join in the request for a receiver, was incorrect. The further statement that at the instance of the American Trust and Banking Company alone the receiver was appointed, was equally erroneous.

There were five parties to the original bill for receiver, and those creditors were all settled with yesterday.

The following is the order that Judge Richard H. Clark, who appointed the temporary receiver, signed yesterday morning: "It being represented to me that the complainants in the bill and petition of the American Trust and Banking Company et al. vs. the Atlanta and Florida Railway Company have been paid, and that they desire said cause now pending in Fulton superior court to be withdrawn and dismissed, and it being represented that no other parties have up to this date become interested in the said litigation, it is ordered that the order granting the temporary receivership and appointing a temporary receiver be and the same is hereby revoked, and leave to enter the case dismissed in the clerk's office, at complainants' costs, is granted. The temporary receiver is discharged and authorized to turn over the property to defendants."

Has Caused a Lot of Gossip.  
The placing of the Atlanta and Florida in the hands of a temporary receiver and the subsequent action of the petitioners has caused no little comment.

It is said that had not the application for a receiver been made by the American Trust and Banking Company, which is friendly to the road, and other petitioners had been another move made in this direction by parties who have gain of money in view.

The story that is going the rounds is to the effect that there have been several people at work on a scheme to put the road irrevocably in the hands of a receiver. The talk goes so far as to have it that the receiver who was to be appointed would be picked out, and other things that would have been another move made in this direction by parties who have gain of money in view.

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## AN AUDITORIUM

Is Expected to Hold the Next Session  
of the Chautauqua.

A REVIEW OF THE RECENT SESSION

The Movement is Steadily Growing, and the Chautauqua Has Become a Permanent Institution.

If the chautauqua session of 1894 is a thing of the past the movement to inaugurate a permanent chautauqua in this city has nevertheless acquired a sufficient growth to make that enterprise an assured reality.

A plan is now under consideration for the building of a large auditorium and the purchase of a lot suitably located.

The debt entailed upon the management of the chautauqua by the recent session which closed last Monday evening at the Grand, was only \$500. That of the preceding session, which was held in 1893, was \$2,000. This shows a decided gain in the popular interest in the movement, and the friends of the movement are warranted in pushing the matter forward on a much broader scale for the coming year.

The men who have shouldered the responsibility of putting the chautauqua on its feet are Governor W. J. Northen, Mr. F. B. Shepherd, Rev. C. P. Williamson, Professor B. C. Davis and Mr. T. J. Kelly. Mr. Shepherd has had the weight of the entire management upon his shoulders, and he has given the chautauqua his undivided thought and attention. Dr. Williamson, as the superintendent of the platform, was present on every occasion and his humor and good nature maintained a good humor throughout the session. Professor Davis, with his excellent chorus, was another prime factor in the enterprise and his efforts to make the chautauqua a success, from a musical point of view, were signally successful.

Among the lecturers engaged to entertain the assembly were many of the brightest stars of the lecture platform. Rev. John W. Miller, Dr. J. C. Ambrose, Professor Charles A. Dana, Mr. Fred Emerson Brooks, Dr. A. A. Willits and Professor S. P. Leland—a brighter galaxy of intellectual men was never presented to a chautauqua assembly.

The language of Professor Dana is significant in this connection. Said he: "I have had a great deal of experience in chautauqua work and have traveled across the continent to fill my professional engagements on the chautauqua platform, but I have never enjoyed a session more than I have the present one. You have listened to the brightest men in the country and you have heard a good deal of those who failed to attend the recent session are beginning to realize what they have missed. They will be given an opportunity, however, to redeem their losses during the next session."

A new board of managers will be organized for the coming year and all who desire to purchase stock can do so at the rate of \$25 a share. This will entitle the stockholder to free tickets, costing \$2.50 each. A better investment or one yielding a handsome dividend for the upbuilding of the community was never made and every good citizen, who believes in culture and education, should secure a stockhold and give to the enterprise his hearty support and co-operation.

The storm sufferers.  
Rev. J. J. Johnson, Their Agent, Taking Up Collections in Atlanta.

The collections being taken for the storm sufferers on the coast islands in Atlanta by Rev. J. J. Johnson, colored, who lives on St. Helena island, have hardly been as large as they deserved to be. He requests that all collections gathered in the white churches be handed to Mr. B. B. Crew, at Phillips & Crew's music house, by Thursday at noon, as he leaves for Charleston that night. He makes the following appeal in behalf of his people:

"July 10, 1894.—To the Churches and Pastors of the City:—The devastating storm which swept along the Atlantic coast the latter part of last August, the inhabitants of Edisto Island, Ladies' Island, St. Helena Island, and other islands, have been entirely of their possessions; their cattle, their houses, their belongings were all blown away, and 1,300 human beings were left in the awful storm. Although it has been some time since this calamity befell these people, they are still in great need; 5,000 of them are today without bread to eat, and all are dependent upon the outside world for their necessities. They are in need of their efforts as farmers for a living; they must have something to subsist upon now. In view of all this, I appeal to you most vigorously to give us such help as you can to relieve these suffering people. I need, I appeal to you in the name of humanity, in the name of the Master, to help us. I am, gentlemen, with profound respect for your representative, and your very humble servant."

"J. J. JOHNSON, Agent."

All sorts of contributions in the way of clothes, money or anything that will be of use to the inhabitants of the islands will be received. The News and Courier of Charleston, has made several earnest appeals for these people, and the cause is a deserving one.

The last appeal of this paper, made within the last fifteen days, as to the condition of the inhabitants of these storm-stricken islands is sad. Already Dr. Walker Lewis has handed to the agent a sum of money, and Rev. Dr. Robins has followed his example. Other ministers will take up collections, and no one can make a mistake in this good cause.

Take Time by the Forelock.  
Check growing infirmity and mitigate the ill of growing age with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves these evils. Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and fever, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, are all remedied by this helper of the aged, weak and convalescent. Prove the truth of this assertion, which is established by evidence.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: "I have used your remedy for sick headache I could bear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

Water Cure Sanatorium.  
Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and cure invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.  
March 12, 1894.  
DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."  
A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents. Or one of the most popular novels of the day at 10 cents. Postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 35 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. June 3-1m.

Malaria kept off by taking Brown's Iron Bitters.

Lookout Mountain and Return.  
On Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings the Western and Atlantic railroad will set round trip tickets Atlanta to Lookout mountain and return for \$1.00. July 1-2m.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.,  
In the pine mountains of Meriwether county, 1,200 feet high, combines the cool, bracing climate and freedom from mosquitoes of the mountains with the softness of the surf. The spring, flowing 1,400 gallons, 90 degrees in temperature, supplies the best bathing establishment in America, and is a cure for dyspepsia, rheumatism, diseases of the liver and kidneys, and nervous prostration.

NEW HOTEL.  
With modern equipments and conveniences; amusements of all kinds. Good living and low prices. Bar and billiards. For circulars and tickets at reduced rates apply at the Central railroad ticket office. Leave Atlanta at 4:25 p. m.; arrive at Warm Springs at 7:30 p. m.  
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.  
July 8-1m. au wed fri

## IVORY SOAP

99 1/2% PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

BY PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

A TERRIBLE

State of affairs when we have to sell goods at such prices. Every body is striking; so are we striking everybody with this sale and we can see no possibility of a compromise until the stock is reduced. We offer for this week any suit in our house up to \$10.00.

For \$6.50.  
Any Suit from \$12.50 to \$15.00

For \$8.50.  
When we strike we propose to do it in such a way so as to save our customers money, and we are doing it.

EISEMAN & WEIL,  
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers  
3 Whitehall St.

A. K. HAWKES,  
Manufacturing Optician

The only optical plant run by electric motor power in the state. All the latest instruments for testing eyesight; established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street.

SICK HEADACHE  
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They regulate the bowels and prevent constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for CARTER'S and you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

We have been to the  
McNEAL  
Paint and Glass Co.

They are Manufacturers and Dealers in  
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES  
114-116 Whitehall St.  
ATLANTA, GA.

ADAMS HOUSE, NEW YORK  
NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
(50 cents per day and upward.)

10th Ave., Near 14th St.  
JOHN GLASS, JR., Manager.  
JULY 1-3m-eod

BUFFALO  
LITHIA SPRINGS HOTEL,  
On Atlanta and Danville railroad, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, now open. The mineral water is of the purest quality and has been connected with the hot mineral water baths has accomplished some of the most remarkable cures on record, especially in rheumatism, gout and rheumatoid. Facilities for hot and cold mineral water baths. Send for pamphlet and see what many of the leading physicians say of the value of this water in dyspepsia and kidney trouble and as a nerve tonic. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, and good connections from southern points. For pamphlet, terms, etc., address:  
W. S. AYRES, manager.  
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.  
June 21-1st. e o d.

NOVA SCOTIA  
Is becoming the popular summer resort of the continent. Tourists express surprise and delight with the climate, scenery, temperature, etc. Thermometer (at Yarmouth) averages 67 degrees in the middle of the day during July and August. The new hotel opens July 24. It will be the grandest hotel in the maritime provinces. Mr. Charles T. Wilson, late manager of the Glen House, White Mountains, will conduct it. Send for circulars. Grand Hotel, Yarmouth, N. S. July 1-1m wed

WARD SEMINARY for Young Ladies.  
Open Sept. 1st. Thorough classical, literary, business, domestic and health record. Music, Art, Languages, etc. Tuition, board, and laundry free. Circulars on request. Address: Misses J. B. and J. C. Ward, 1114 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga. June 12-1st. mon wed fri



Very Close Figures

and best quality of Clothes, Hats and Furnishings, should be an inducement for you to trade with us. You've often thought you'd buy from us. Just do it now. We were never better prepared to show that with all the "blowing" of others, our prices are the lowest. We don't expect to make our everlasting fortune this year, but we do expect to so increase the number of our patrons that success will be ours in the sweet by and by. We'd be glad to see you at our store.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,  
38 Whitehall St.

SUMMER RESORTS.  
Hotel Aragon,  
ATLANTA, GA.

American and European Plans.  
Finest and best conducted hotel palace in the south. Highest and coolest location in the city; 24 blocks from Union depot, on Peachtree street. No noise, dirt or smoke. Perfect cuisine and service. Roof garden open during summer, with orchestral music. Electric cars pass the door for all parts of the city. Free bus meets all trains. Special rates given by the week or month during the summer.

RATES:  
From June 1st to October 1st, American plan, \$2.50 to \$4.50; European plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Point Hotel,  
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.  
2,800 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.  
1,700 FEET ABOVE CHATTAHOOGA.  
GRANDEST SCENERY AND CLIMATE.  
The appointments of this hotel are modern.

Lighted by gas, supplied by pure mountain spring water and soft water baths. Sanitary system perfect. Rooms light and airy. Cuisine shall be satisfactory. Boulevard to Rock City, Lullah Lake and Fall. Free electric cars pass the door. TAKE ST. BELMO ELECTRIC CAR. For terms, etc., address:  
CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Hotel St. Simon,  
THE "NEWPORT OF THE SOUTH."  
IS NOW OPEN  
For the Summer Season.

This is a favorite watering place for Atlantians. Cuisine is all that could be desired, and every possible attention is given for the comfort of guests. Strong ocean surf right at the hotel. For particulars write to:  
CHARLES A. DUNN, Manager,  
St. Simon's Island, Ga.  
SAMUEL STICKING, JR., Aragon Hotel, represents St. Simon's hotel in Atlanta, may 21-2m

Gatonsa Springs, Buffalo-Epsom Water.  
The great remedy for removal of ossified substances from the liver and kidneys and for all stomach and kidney troubles. Located high up in the mountains of north Georgia. Only two miles from railroad. The famous watering place in this section. Special low rates will be made this season. For particulars, address:  
PORTER, FRANKLIN & CO.,  
July 3-1m Gatonsa Springs, Ga.

Turnerville Hotel,  
Turnerville, Ga., on B. R. and A. R. R., four miles from Tallulah Falls, wants 30 or 40 guests. Terms \$12.50 to \$15 per month. MITCHELL FRANKLIN, Proprietor.  
July 6-1w

THE SHELTON,  
Ocean Grove, N. J.,  
Opens June 25th. Accommodates 300. For information address T. H. Brush.  
June 13-1m.

The Hudson, 53 Washington Square, New York, opposite Washington Arch. Rooms with board \$2 per day, \$10 week, elevator, electric bells from every room. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.  
June 27-4 wed sun

For County Commissioner.  
I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner of Fulton county subject to the action of the democratic primary of July 15th.  
JAMES D. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the democratic primary July 15th, in the nomination of the democratic party. I am a native-born citizen of Fulton county believe me suitable for the place and will elect me I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability without fear or favor.  
JOHN L. MELL.

Walter R. Brown is announced as a candidate for county commissioner July 15th, the democratic primary election July 15th.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner of Fulton county subject to the action of the democratic primary of July 15th.  
FORREST ADAM.

JACK J. SPALDING is hereby announced as a candidate for county commissioner from the country, subject to the democratic primary on July 15, 1894.

For Sheriff.  
To the Voters of Fulton County—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for sheriff. My duties will be James W. Morrow, Buck Powell, and Henry Tye. The democratic executive committee having called the primary on the 15th of this month, I am not able to see all the voters in person, but promise them, if elected, to give the county faithful service. Respectfully,  
JOHN TYE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held on Wednesday, July 15, 1894. Associated with me as deputies are the following gentlemen, who have been connected with me during my term in the same capacity: A. W. Hill, M. N. Blount, W. D. Greene, and J. J. Barnes, and H. D. Austin.

For County Treasurer.  
We are authorized to announce C. M. Payne as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the action of the primary to be held on the 15th of July.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the primary July 15th, and respectfully solicit the support of the voters of said county.

Time, being too short to make a personal canvass, I now pledge myself to a faithful performance of the trust if elected.  
M. M. WELCH.

For City Tax Collector.  
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city tax collector, election to take place December 31st next. I respectfully solicit the support of my friends and the public generally, and promise if elected a faithful performance of duty.  
JULY 1-1m

Old papers for sale at  
The Constitution office at  
20 cents per hundred.







Worth looking into, and the opportunity is now at hand. How to get a good cup of tea. Send us your address, and we will mail you a free sample of H-Z-No Tea. We take all the risk. Offer no prices nor premiums. Simply a very fine tea at a moderate cost. Your grocer can get it.

**MARTIN GILLET & CO.,**  
(Established 1811.) Baltimore, Md.

EDITOR PATTILLO HERE.—Mr. Walter  
Pattillo, editor of The Greensboro Her-  
ald-Journal, was in the city yesterday. Both

Old Papers for sale at  
The Constitution office.  
20 cents a hundred.

...the adjoining property.  
 Tanya Villa, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum, insist on the genuine, Ask Druggists. Send 5 cents for Woman's Safe Guard and receive them by mail. Wilcox Specific Co. Falls Pa.  
 \$1,250—2 houses, one 7 and one 8 rooms, near Capitol avenue, lots 46x150; half price.  
 \$11,000—Peachtree house and lot, near in.  
 \$1,200—21 acres near Decatur.  
 Office 12 East Alabama st. Telephone 359.

It is worth looking into, and the opportunity is now at hand. How to get a good cup of tea, and your address, and we will mail you a free sample of Hx-No Tea. We take all the risk. Offer no prizes nor premiums. Simply a very fine tea at a moderate cost. Your grocer can get it.

**MARTIN GILLET & CO.,**  
(Established 1811.) Baltimore, Md.



